Looke on me London:

I am an Honeſt Engliſh-man, ripping vp the Bowels of Miſchiefe, *lurking in thy Sub-vrbs and Precincts.*

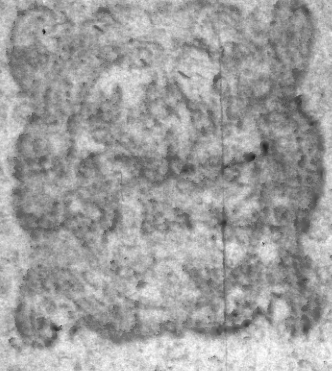
TAKE HEED

The Haugmans Halter, and the Beadles Whip,
Will make the Foole dance, and the Knaue to skip.



LONDON,
Printed by *N. O.* for *Thomas Archer*, and are to bee ſold at his ſhop in Popes-head Palace neere the Royall Exchange. 1613.

BRITISH MUSEUM



TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE, SIR THOMAS MIDDLETON, KNIGHT, Lord Maior of the most famous *Citty of London.*

RIGHT HONORABLE, *as to the faireſt Ornament of this glorious Citty, doe I moſt humbly dedicate this my ſmall diſcouery of abuſes; wherein is declared ſome of the hidden euils harboured in the bowels of* London, *for the which I know your Honour is as ready to finde reformation, as you are willing to heare them reported: for in the firſt yeare of the* Kings Maieſties *Reigne (your* Lordſhip *being then Shriefe of this Citty) you made your Viſitations in the* Sub-vrbs, *and out-places of the Precincts of* London, *to enquire after euil liuers, and by Iuſtice ſtroue to root out iniquity, which good beginning will eternize your glory, and eſtabliſh proſperity in this worthy Citty.*

And no dnubt but your Honours *fore-paſſed care, in comforting the good, and bridling the wicked, hath impreſſed an inward loue in the hearts of the Commons,*

and bred an assurance in your happy proceeding, for it concerneth the prosperity of all our children and kinsfolkes, and a benefite to the whole estate of the youth of this Citty.

I (onely) of zeale in these few sheets of paper, haue discouered vnsufferable faults, but not spoke of the faulty men, whom I referre to your wisedome to be considered of. To your Honours *censure do I present this my trauell, and at your commandment my selfe; vowing in the action of a poore Free-man of* London, *to seeke the good of this famous* Citty, *and shew my selfe willing for your* Honours *imploiment.*

Your Honours poore
well-wisher,

R. I.

To

To the yong Men of *London*, as *well Gentlemen as others.*

I Am perſwaded, that in this Dedication, I doe ſalute the moſt part of all the yong Gentlemen of *England*, in that they either dwell, or haue beene in this worthy Citty of *London*, where they haue ſeene many wanton alectiues to vnthriftines, which like to inchanting Adamant rockes, drawes gold and ſiluer as faſt as Iron and ſteele.

Therefore (yong men) you muſt bee armed with more experience then the capacity of yong yeares, or elſe, aſſure your ſelues, repentance will vn-looſe your fetters: For truely, I cannot ſee, how yong men of the beſt education can ſcape vntangled, when vice is ſo conuerſant with elder yeares. O how happy were it for your poſterity, if all Dicing-houſes, and allies of gaming were ſuppreſſed in, and about this Citty: From which, if you cannot bee drawne, this little booke will guide you ſafe, and giue you faire warnings of many of your Companions falles: I beſeech you bee aduiſed, and learne to ſhun theſe miſchiefes by other mens harmes,

that

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that the reward of this my writing may proue fortunate, and my ſelfe happy to ſee you thriue and flouriſh.

I dedicate this Booke to the *Honourable Magiſtrate*, to whom appertaineth the correction of euill liuers, your worſt enemies; I meane the ſucking ſhifters now ſecretly lurking in the circuits of this famous Citty, of whom his good Honour, I hope, will eaſe you, and make you proſperous by the reformation. So leauing to trouble you with a tedious Induction, I end at this time, but in no time will leaue to be

Your wel-wiſhing friend.

R. I.

6 0C62

A Countrey-mans Councell.

Giuen to his Sonne, at his going vp to dwell at *London*, being a true Touch-stone for this Age, found out by Time and Experience.

LONDON, where thou intendest to goe (sonne William) and set vp thy liues resting place, is at this day (as thou knowest) the capitall Citty of our Countrey, and the Paragon of Christendome, a place of much honour and reputation, as well in respect of reuerent Gouernement, as sumptuous Building and Riches: London (I say) is the strength and ornament of this wel-gouerned Land; vnto which place euery Gentleman, and almost euery Yeoman of ability, sendeth the ripest witted of his Children, either to studdy the common Lawes of England, or become Merchants to enrich their Countrey, wherein the loue of a father to his sonne is discharged, and the duty of a friend to his Countrey performed.

But yet take this admonition from me thy father: In this good Citty are many allectiues to vnthriftinesse, by which meanes, where the Father hath beene at charge to make his sonne a Lawyer, to doe his Countrey seruice, or a Merchant or Tradesman to become a good member to this flourishing Citty, his aforesaid sonne (for want of gouernment) many times spends his whole substance, to the vtter vndoing of his posterity, and great shame of his kindred. Therefore take heed my sonne, one scabbed sheepe

infecteth a whole flocke; and one wastfull prodigall makes a swarme of vnthrifts: of which many there be now, that liue in, and about the Citty of London, that will quickly seize vpon thee, and such fond yong men as thou art, and by their lewd conditions draw thée from study, or from thy other businesse, and bring thée acquainted with their wicked Consorts and Companions; and where must it be but in Ordinaries, Dicing-houses, Bowling-allies, Brothel-houses, and such like, where their bravery, reuelling, and merry company, is able to bring a staid man into their fellowship; but much more easier a light-headed yong man, as thou art, and such as comes vnexperienced out of the Countrey, as now thou doest.

But now being intangled in their fellowship, first pride infecteth thee with a desire to be as braue as the best; where if thou hast liuing, either in possession, or possibility, thou shalt finde sweet baits amongst them to choake thee withall: for many of these places aforesaid nourish most dangerous and wicked guests, which will quickly close with the vnexperienced yong man, and of his ability maintaine themselues cunningly like Gentlemen, which bee gallant shifters, cunning Pandors, and couetous Brokers.

First, the gallant shifter, like a cunning companion, in apparrell, countenance & boldnesse, will checke mate with men of right good worship, when he himselfe (perhaps) in a greene thicket by the high-way side, with a masked face, a pistoll, and a whip-cord, gets his whole inheritance.

But the manner of such cunning shifts I thinke necessary to conceale, lest the reports proue more hurtfull to the euill inclined, then the admonition profitable to the well-disposed: But this I assure thée of, (as many a Gentlemans vndoing witnesseth) that these expert shifters, by false dice, slippery casting, and other like slights, dally with yong nouices so long, till they make their Purses a poore penylesse banquet.

And (my sonne) bee thou thus conceited, that the man

that

that is entices to bee a Dicer, of his owne accord will become a Whore-maister, where a few of ordinary dinners in that kinde, will waste a great deale of his substance.

But some will say, the want of acquaintance will keepe him chaste: but I conclude with the Prouerbe: Mony will hire a guide to goe to the Diuell. And surely at such ordinary meetings as be in Bowling-allies, and Dicing-houses, a man may finde many of these neat Pandors, such as onely liue vpon Brokage of loue, fellowes that will procure a womans acquaintance for a dumbe man; these bee no bashfull companions, but such as glory in their base faculty, their common talke will bee of ribaldry, and matter of like purpose. And to conclude, hee will take aduantage of time and place, and cunningly blow a meeting of faire women into my yong maisters eares, and then his company needeth not to bee requested: for presently desire maketh him mad for their meeting. Where? hee cryes, come let vs goe; and so, with more haste then good speede, hies to some blinde Brothell-house about the Sub-vrbs, or skirts of the Citty, where (peraduenture) for a Pottle or two of wine, the embracement of a painted strumpet, and the French welcome for a reckoning, the yong nouice payeth forty shillings, or better.

Yet for all this, my braue Shifter hath a more costly reckoning to giue him, for being thus growne into acquaintance, hee will in a familiar kinde of curtesie, accompany him vp and downe the Citty, and in the end will come vnto a Mercers or Gold-smiths Shoppe, of whom the yong Gentleman is well kowne, there will he cheapen Velure, Satten, Jewels, or what him liketh, and offer his new friends credit for the payment, he will with so bold a countenance aske this friendship, that the Gentleman shall bee to seeke of excuse to deny him: Well, although the penyworths of the one bee not very good, yet the payment of the other is sure to bee currant.

Thus by prodigall ryots, vaine company, and resh

suretiship, many of our English yong Gentlemen, are learned to say

Iwealthy was of late,
Though needy now be;
Three things haue chang'd my state,
Dice, Wine, and Venerie.

But to our purpose. The delights of these Tabling-houses are so pleasant and tempting, that a man when he hath there lost all his money, will be most willing, euen in the place of his vndoing, to stand money-lesse, and bee an Idle looker on, of other mens vnthriftinesse.

After all this, there seizeth vpon the needy Gentleman thus consumed, another Deuouring Caterpiller, which is the Broker for money: one that is either an old Banker-out Citizen, or some smooth-conditioned vnthrifty Gentleman farre in debt, some one of these will helpe him to credit with some of their late Creditors, with a single protestation of meere curtesie. But by your fauour, they will herein deale most cunningly: For the Citizen Broker, (after money taken out for his paines, consideration for the time giuen, and losse in selling of the wares put together) will bring the yong Gentleman fifty pounds current money for a hundred pounds good debt.

Mary the Gentleman broker will deale more gallanter, for he will be bound with his fellow Gentleman for a hundred pound, sharing the money equally betweene them, not without solemne promise to discharge his owne fifty, and if need be, the whole hundred pounds assurance.

But let all these mischiefes goe: Here is want supplied, which breakes brazen walles, & money receiued, which betrayeth kingdoms, & for the same, nothing but Inke, Wax and Parchment deliuered, which is a merry exchange, if a man should be alwayes thus bosed in receiuing, and neuer finde leasure for the repaiment.

But

But oh thou vnhappy yong Gentleman, whatsoeuer thou be, that art thus matched, heere muſt I breathe a while, and admoniſh thee with a few notes of my councell of experience: for I know thy couetous deſire of money is ſuch, and ſo great, that thou hadſt rather become debter for forty pounds, then to ſpare forty ſhillings out of thy Purſe: therefore take this Leſſon from a tongue of experience. Thou wert better giue one of theſe Fellowes ten pound, then to bee bound for fifteene, for what ſo remaineth thou ſaueſt, when all that thou entreſt, thou looſeſt: And be thou aſſure, though thou wilt finde no time to ſatiſfie thy conenant, yet will thy Creditor worke thee an Arreſt, which (vntill hee bee fully contented and payd) will giue thee little eaſe, and leſſe liberty. But I feare me, all in vaine doe I giue this Councell to a Prodigall, that is tied to couetouſneſſe with ſiuer linkes, for Prodigality and Couetouſneſſe chained together, are two extreme Paſſions, & ſo violent, that no Phyſicke can cure, but Beggary & Death: Beggary is the end of Prodigality, & Death the end of Couetouſneſſe: yet in my minde of them both the couetous man is the worſer: for with his riches he doth no man good, no not ſo much as himſelfe, when the Prodigall by the vndoing of himſelfe enricheth many: therefore the beſt that may be ſaid of the prodigall, concludeth an vndoing of himſelfe and his poſterity.

I haue read in the Workes of a famous Phyloſopher, which ſaith, The Prodigall man neuer obſerueth time, beginning no end, vntill ryot hath conſumed him and his patrimony. And where is it conſumed, but in Ordinaries, Dicing-houſes, Bowling-allies, and ſuch like aſſemblies, which if they were ſuppreſſed, many a mans land would be kept from ſelling, many a mans necke from the halter, and the Common-wealth (perhaps) from further miſchiefes. And from my heart I wiſh, that vpon the gate or doore of euery Tabling-houſe, and Bowling-alley, might bee ſet a Whip and a Halter for a ſinge, then ſurely all vnthrifts and

their associates would be ashamed to come to those places, vnlesse shame had vtterly forsoke them.

I haue but yet begun to anatomize the head of these Sanctuaries of Iniquity, there are heapes and whole bodies of euils follow: The deceite of Dice, the charge of Strumpets, the sleight of Conſenage, and the cunning of Brokage, is all that I haue yet layd vpon our wilde-headed yong Gentlemen, which (like Carrions) onely prey vpon Gold, Siluer, and such like Carriage, these bee but sucking Flyes, the biting Scorpions come after; euen as a Bird that hath but one feather limed, by striuing fettereth her whole body: So the vnfortunate yong Gentleman, which is brought behinde hand by the hazard of Dice, through a vaine hope to redeeme himselfe, followeth his mischiefe, to the spending of the last payment of all his Estate; and then (to helpe him forward) some one Spy of the Lawe, or other: namely, a Petty-fogger (the reuerence done vnto the Lawe, and good Lawyers reuerenced) is euermore sneaking into the Company of rich Heires, and still keepes an Alphabet of all such Gentlemens names that frequenteth these common Gaming-houses; his eyes are setled vpon their Dispositions, and his exercise is daily to search the Rolles, and the Office of the Statutes, to learne what Recognizances, Morgages, and Statutes do charge their lands.

This is the pernitious Broker, the other helped the needy Gentleman to money, at fifty in the hundred losse, but hee helpeth him to sell land at fiue yeares purchase.

I must heere digresse from the Prodigality of the Gentleman, vnto the Conetousnesse and Vsury (I cannot well say) of the Citizen, although he dwelleth in the Citty, for the true Cittizen, (whereof London hath plenty) liueth vpon his Calling, bee hee a Merchant, venturing abroad, or Tradesman liuing at home: But these Shames of good Cittizens, I meane such as trayeth but only to a Gaming-

house,

house, or at the furthest, trauelleth but to a Bowling-alley, a Horse-rifling, the meeting of Gentlemen at an Ordinary, and such like.

There with ease and safety doe these fellowes gather wealth and riches as fast as the good Cittizen with much hazard, and farre trauels.

These Caterpillers come not thither to play the vnthrifts, but to prey vpon vnthrifts, and yet for company, and to auoyde suspition, they will sometimes play the Good-fellowes, and now and then sport a pound or two.

These men need not too greedily seeke for purchases, for the necessity of decaying Gentlemen, and young Cittizens, will make them faire offers, and their Spyes (as I sayd before) will giue them knowledge where there is sound dealing.

Now amongst these fellowes, there is such deceite coloured with cleanly shifts, as many gentlemen are for a trifle shifted out of their linings without hope of recouery for it is well knowne, that the extremity and hard dealing of such men, hath impressed a naturall mallice in the hearts of Gentlemen against Cittizens, in so much that if a Gentleman purpose to scoffe a Cittizen, hee will call him, A trimme Merchant. Likewise the Cittizen scoffing the Gentleman, will call euery common fellow, A Iolly Gentleman.

Truly, truly, in my minde, this mortal enuy betweene these two worthy Estates, was first begotten by the cruell vsage of couetous Merchants in former ages, by hard bargaines gotten of Gentlemen; and still nourished as reuenges taken of both parties.

Thus one mischiefe drawes on another, and in my opinion gaming houses are the chiefe Fountaines thereof: which wicked places first nourisheth our yong men of England in pride, then acquainteth them with sundry shifting companions, whereof one sort cozeneth them at dice

and

and cardes, another sort consume them with riotous meetings, another sort by Brokage bringeth them in debt, and out of credite, and then awaiteth Couetousnesse and Vsury to sease vpon their liuings, and the officious Sergiant vpon their liberties: and all this (as I said before) principally proceeds by the frequenting of gaming houses.

But let vs now search deeper into these wounds of a Common-wealth, for if wee consider all things aright, there is more souler matter behind, and such things as makes my heart bleed to thinke of; wee haue but yet spoken of those gaming houses, which are chiefly for the entertainement of Courtiers and Gentlemen, the others be of a more priuate ranking, which be called Common-houses, where the vulgar and inferiour sort of people resort, such as haue poore wiues and children, and Families to care for, surely, the inconuenience cannot chuse but bee great, when a poore man leaueth his house, and the company of his wife and family, and dineth abroad amongst Gamesters, whose wits bee still labouring which way to deceiue him.

This order me thinkes is a bad order, and a breach of credite, to see a Tradesman, or one that gets his liuing by the sweate of his browes, to eate and drinke abroad, vnlesse one neighbour inuite another, but sufferance hath brought this disorder to such a custome, that it is now made a daily practise amongst our poorer sort of Citizens. Marry, the Maisters of these gaming houses want no Guests, for where Tarion is, Crowes will be plenty, and where mony is stirring Theaters will not be idle.

Yong Citizenes, for the most part, depend vpon their Credite, and therefore are loath that there should be an open knowledge of their vnthriftinesse: all the better (I say) for the biting Theater, for close in a chamber one of these Cogging Knaues getteth more money in an howre, then many an Honest Man spendeth in one yeare.

But aboue others, this one thing is much to be lamen-

ted,

ted by this vaine delight, vndoyfeth Citizens consume other mens goods, who (perhaps) labaured painefully to get them, when Gentlemen, although that they vndoe their posterity, spend but their owne goods and lands.

The eares of the Magistrates are daily full of the breaking of Yong Marchaors, and here I lay before their eyes, the causes thereof; euen these wicked meeting places, they bee places vnto which Magistrates come not, and therefore the abuses vnknowne vnto them, but I thinke it a worke of much honesty to reueale them, and in the Magistrate a worke of more iustice to reforme them; and although this be true that I write, and the euils more then I will speake of, yet I finde my conscience free from their shifts, as I presume that no man, (as faulty) will or can reprehend me for those kind of courses; and to keepe my selfe more cleere from them, I will passe by those streetes, where these vile houses are planted, and shelfe me from the inticements of them, which indeed are many and more dangerous, in that they please with a vaine hope of gaine.

There now comes into my mind, a pretty saying of a distemperate Diter, which solemnly did sweare, that he beleeued, that Dice were first made of the bones of a Witch, and Cardes of her skin, in which there hath euer since remained a kinde of Inchantment, that whosoeuer once taketh delight in either, shall neuer haue power vtterly to leaue them: for, quoth hee, a hundred times haue I vowed to leaue both, yet haue I not the grace to forsake either: But now againe to the possibility of Reformation to ouercome this inticing mischiefe.

If the Magistrates turned but these vile houses by honest Conseruators, you should finde the painefull trauels of Capitall Magistrates much eased, many mens liues shall bee saued, Gentlemen haue more land, and Citizens greater store of money, which mettle is the greatest strength of a Citty, for where money is not scarce, Trafficke is

plenty, which supporteth all Cities: but to my purpose, these deuilish houses are causes, that Marchants haue so much land, and Gentlemen so little gouernement.

I haue alredy shewne, to what extremity the better sort of these houses bring a number of our flourishing yong Gentlemen; to what misery the second sort, (called Ordinaries for Cittizens) bring a great number of yong Marchants.

Now remaineth the discouery of the third sort of these haunts, which are placed in the Sub-vrbs of the Citty, in Allies, Gardanes, and other obscure corners, out of the common walkes of the Magistrates. The daily Guestes of these prying houses, are maister-leslie men, needy Shifters, Theeues, Cut-purses, vnthrifty seruants, both Seruing-men and Prentises: Here a man may picke out mates for all purposes saue such as are good: Here a man may find out fellowes, that for a pottle of wine, will make no more conscience to kill a man, then a Butcher a beast: Here closely lie Saint Nicholas Clearkes, that with a good Northerne Gelding, will gaine more by a Halter, then an honest Yeoman will with a teame of good horses: Here are they that will not let to deceiue their father, to rob their brother, and fire their neighbours house for an aduantage. These braue Companions will not sticke to spend frankly though they haue neither lands nor goods by the head, nor honestly by nature: But how will this hold out? Fire will consume wood without maintenance, and Riot make a weake purse without supply.

Gentlemen (for the most part) haue lands to make money, and the yong Cittizens way to get credite; but these idle fellowes haue neither lands nor credite, nor will liue by any honest meanes or Occupation: yet haue they hands to filtch, heads to deceiue, and friends to receiue, and by these helpes, most commonly, shift they baely well.

The other vpon currant assurance, perhaps, get money for twenty Markes, or twenty pounds in the hundred, but

these

these that wo:ke may hold the Candle; they vpon their owne, o:vpon their Waisters Apparell, Brasse, Pewter, Linnen, Woollen, o:such like, will find Brokers o:Fripe-rers, that fo:eight pence in the pound fo:euery monthes vse, will boldly fo:halfe the value take these pawnes.

Surely, it seemeth that this famous Citty is so:e charged with these Make-shiftes, considering that so many stréetes and Laines are filled with these petty Brokers, o:Cherish-theeues, I pray God that in the principall places and Stréets of the Citty there be not of this Faculty, that will make fifty o:three-score pound profite in the hundred, which is swéete gaine: I haue heard some say, that a double pawne taketh away the feare of the Statute, which is a Iewish Vsury, and high time to be rooted out of our Christian Gouernment.

Some of these kind of soule-ous Vserers, are so hard-hearted that I doubt they neither feare God, no:reuerence man, neither will they pardon father, no:acknowledge mother, but will make marchandise of their owne children, they will neither regard brother o:kindred, no:yet kéepe faith with their friends; but beare false witnesse, offend the Widowe, and oppresse the Orphant, oh how great is this folly of theirs, to loose life, to seeke death, and to banish themselues from heauen eternally.

I haue heard some of that profession say, that Vsury (I meane Brokage) is turn'd from a sin to an Occupation, because being esteemed as a Trade, they would be accounted honest men, but rather in my minde they bée termed Théeues, for the Broker agréeth before, with the Borrower, to receiue more then was borrowed, because before hee steale, hee tels the party how much hée will steale, as though hée stole by law; nay, I may say without lawe, for like a mistery these Brokers haue deuised more sorts of lending vpon pawnes then there bee trickes at Cardes, but I am afraid to shew you them, lest I should teach you to bée of that kind; but yet some fewe examples will I héere ad-

venture on; as hereafter followeth, the parties I do know now resident in London.

I know a Broker that will take no Interest for his money, but will haue the Lease of your house, or your land, to vse, receiuing rent for the same till you pay your principall againe, which will come to a greater gaine then three for in the hundred.

I know another that will take no interest money, but will haue Pewter, Brasse, Sheetes, Plate, Table-clothes, Napkins, and such like things, to vse in his house, till his money come home, which will loose more in the wearing then the Interest of the money will come to.

I know another that will take a pawne twice worth the money that hee lends, and agree with the Borrower to redeeme it at a day, or lose it, by which meanes the poore borrower is forced sometimes for want of money to lose his pawne for halfe the value.

I know another that will not lend, but buy at small prices, and couenant with the borrower to buy the same againe, at such a price, at such a day, or lose it, this is a fellow that feares neyther the Law, but let him take heed least the deuill his good maister repays him with the last carry him post into hell.

I know another that will lend out his money to men of Occupations; as to Butchers, Bakers, and such like, upon condition to be partners in their gaines but not in their losses, by which meanes, he that takes all the paines, and ventures all, is forced to giue the Broker halfe the profit for his money.

I know another, for his money lending to a Carpenter, a Bricke-layer, or a Plaisterer, will agree with them for so many daies worke, or so many workes, for the loane of his money, which if all reckonings be cast will come to a deere interest.

I know many about this Citty that will not bee seene to be Brokers themselues, but suffer their wiues to deale

with their money, as to lend a shilling for a peny a weeke to Fish-wiues, Diuer-women, Orenge-wenches and such like: these be they that looke about the Citty like Rats and Weasels, to gnaw poore people alive, and yet go inuisible.

This if it be well considered of is a Jewish Brokage, for in deed the Jewes first brought vsury & brokage into England, which now by long sufferance haue much blemished the ancient vertues of this Kingdome: let vs but remember this one example, how that in the time of King Henry the third, the good Cittizens of London, in one night slew fiue hundred Iewes, for that a Iew toke of a Christian a penny in the shilling Vsury, and euer after got them banished the Citty; but truely these Brokers afore-said deserue worse then Iewes, for they be like vnto Strumpets, for they receiue all mens money, as well the Beggars as the Gentlemans; nay, they will themselues take money vpon Brokage, to bring their Trade into a better custome, which in my minde is a wicked custome to liue onely by sinne.

The good Magistrates I hope will ouer-looke these euils, least these euils ouer-rule their posterity, but especially these Tabling houses, wherein so many hundred Shifters maintaine themselues gallantly, to the vndoing of a number of good Gentlemen, Cittizens, Trades-men and such like; for if the Shifters in [illegible] the leuel of London, were truely [illegible] I [illegible] say they would amaze a good Army. I would [illegible] deuerts were discouered, and then no doubt but Iustice would find their faults, or Repentance shew their amendment.

To conclude, it is euery mans case in this land that hath care of his Posterity, to be suitors for reformation, the euill hereof euen perisheth the marrow and strength of this happy Realme, I meane the ability of the Gentry is much weakened, and many good Cittizens almost wasted by haunting of these vngracious houses: if this my disco-

very bee considered of by wisedome, I presume it will prove beneficiall to this glorious Monument of the Land, London I meane, which the Lord bless and keepe in this her wonted prosperity, Amen.

FINIS.

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